

Reimbursable Work Authorization (RWA) Training

Level I
Introduction to Reimbursable Services



Training Continuum

Level III

Those with authority to accept RWAs

Level II

Project
Planning and
Execution
Community

Level I

Introduction to
Reimbursable Fi
Services C

Financial Community



Course Goals

- To ensure a consistent understanding of the RWA process by GSA and its customers.
- To define the RWA program, and its processes, by introducing the:
 - Reimbursable Services Division
 - RWA Basics
 - RWA Types
 - Laws Governing RWAs
 - RWA Lifecycle
 - RWA Customer Letters



Reimbursable Services Division

- The Reimbursable Services Division's purpose is to provide GSA PBS customers (internal and external) with an institutionalized RWA management process from receipt of RWA to close-out
- The National RWA Program is a \$4.4 Billion Business Traditionally
 - \$2.9 Billion in UFCO (FY09 Year-end Balance)
 - \$1.5 Billion in 12,000 RWAs accepted annually
- \$1 Billion in Recovery Act RWAs Anticipated



RWA Basics—What Is an RWA?

- An RWA is an agreement between GSA and a customer whereby GSA agrees to provide materials and/or services, and the customer agrees to reimburse GSA's costs.
- RWAs capture and bill the costs of altering, renovating, repairing, or providing services, in GSA-managed space, over and above the basic operations financed through rent.
- The RWA identifies the specific needs of the customer and establishes financial agreement.
- Provides written documentation of a formal agreement
 (GSA Form 2957).

RWA Basics— When to Use an RWA

- For Recurring Services
 - When above-standard service costs cannot be readily identified or separated from standard operating costs
 - Overtime (OT) Utilities where service is not separately metered and/or billed
 - One fiscal year limit



RWA Basics— When to Use an RWA (cont.)

- For Non-recurring Services
 - When above-standard service costs can be specifically identified and separated
 - Alterations
 - Consulting or Estimating
 - Agency appropriations dictate fiscal year
 limitations and if legally available for the purpose



RWA Types

GSA assigns the RWA type based on the service to be rendered

R Type

- Example: Overtime utilities
- Recurring
- Charged over duration of service
- Closed at end of fiscal year

C Type

- Example: Overtime utilities for private retail tenant space on first floor of Federal building
- Recurring
- Non-Federal customer
- Must be pre-paid



RWA Types (cont'd)

A Type

- Example: construction and/or design services
- Non-recurring, one time need
- Non-prospectus repair and alteration when associated with Federally owned property
- Part of split-funded project (GSA and customer)

N Type

- Example: space changes in owned or leased space
- Non-recurring, one time need
- Non-prospectus repair and alteration
- Typically used by a GSA field office/location
- Standalone project (fully funded by customer)



RWA Types (cont'd)

B Type

- Example: tenant-funded work associated with prospectus project
- Non-recurring, one time need
- RWA is associated with any prospectus project (leased or owned), regardless of the RWA amount

F Type

- Example: changing key locks
- Non-recurring
- Small, miscellaneous items
- Both customer and GSA must obligate before the end of the FY
- Good for maximum of 1 fiscal year
- Purchase limits apply (\$25,000 per single order)
- Maximum authorized amount (\$250,000)



RWA Types (cont'd)

E Type

- Example: move associated with declared disaster
- Non-recurring
- FEMA mission assignments

D Type

- Example: build-out of, or events in, Federal space
- Non-recurring
- Non-Federal customer
- Must be pre-paid
- Contact Reimbursable Services Regional Core Team Member with questions regarding RWA Type



Federal Agencies Must Follow Appropriations Laws

- 31 U.S.C. §1501(a): Purpose of Appropriation
 - Agencies have authority to spend funding for certain <u>purposes</u> and must have <u>documentary</u> <u>evidence</u> to support this
- 31 U.S.C. §1502: Bona Fide Need
 - Funds are available only for expenses properly incurred during <u>period of availability</u>



Federal Agencies Must Follow Appropriations Laws

- 31 U.S.C. §1341: Anti-deficiency Act
 - Officials may not authorize expenditures exceeding <u>amount</u> available in a fund for the obligation
- 31 U.S.C. §1552(a): Period of Availability
 - On Sept. 30 of <u>5th fiscal year</u> after period of availability, account shall be closed and any remaining balance (whether obligated or unobligated) shall be canceled



Annual, Multi-year, and No-year Appropriations

- Annual—Funds are available for obligation during one specific fiscal year
 - Customer may obligate funds to an RWA, and may amend an RWA, but must do so before the expiration date of obligational authority
- Multi-year—Funds are available for a definite period in excess of one fiscal year
 - Congress generally gives agencies multi-year appropriations for a specific purpose

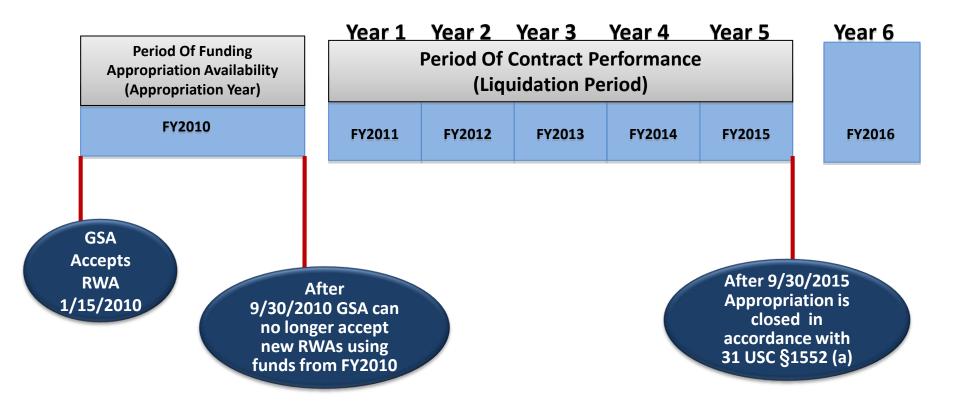


Annual, Multi-year, and No-year Appropriations (cont.)

- No-year—Funds are not bound by fiscal year limitations, and the customer agency may obligate and make scope changes at any time
 - Congress gives agencies no-year appropriations for a specific purpose
 - GSA should obtain verification of purpose when given an RWA with no-year funds



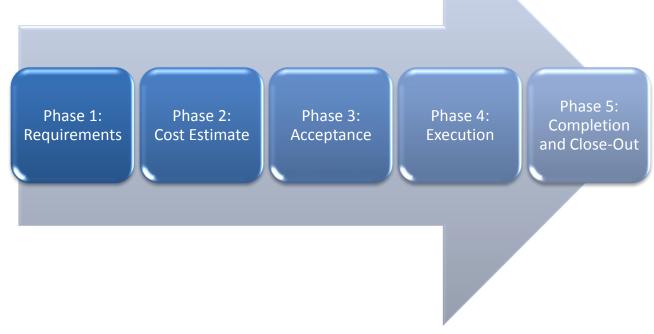
Annual Appropriation Example





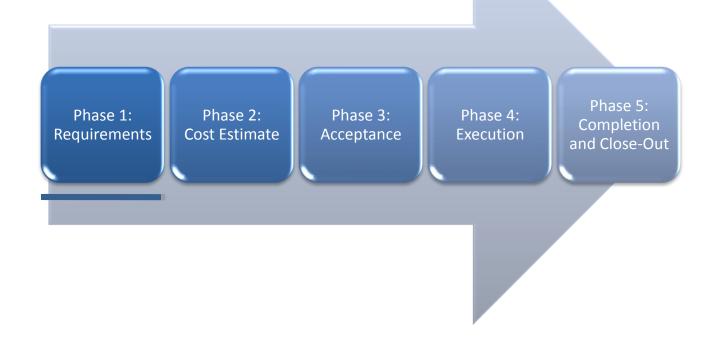
RWA Lifecycle

Standardized RWA process that is consistent, scalable, and repeatable.





Phase 1: Requirements







Identify Customer Need

- Customers submit their initial RWA requests via email attachment (preferred), mail, fax, or by physically delivering the request to a GSA associate
- GSA verifies bona fide need of the request
- GSA conducts requirement development meetings with the customer (if necessary) to create the scope of work
- If GSA receives an unsolicited RWA Form 2957 at any time during this process, GSA official must send receipt letter to customer





Bona Fide Need Verification

- Refers to timing of availability of appropriation authority
- Every RWA must be assessed for bona fide need when received
- Funds can only be obligated for a need arising in the current fiscal year





Bona Fide Need Verification (cont.)

- Discourages acceptance of RWA if information is lacking to such a degree that it is not feasible to award or modify a contract within a reasonable timeframe
- Duration is established when GSA and customer agree to and document procurement schedules



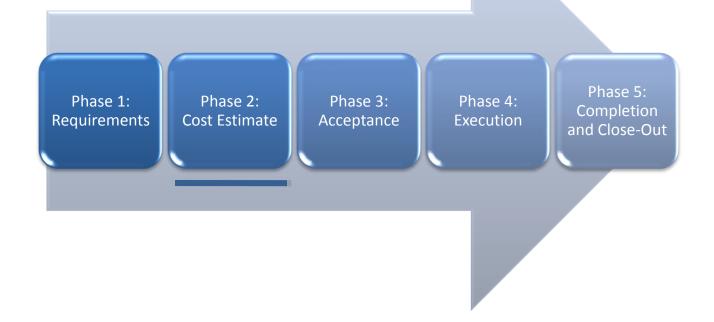


Scope of Work

- The location, type of work, and description of work are understood, and identified in 2957
- A fully defined scope of work must be written so that:
 - A supporting cost estimate can be developed
 - Any remaining balance cannot be used for unrelated projects outside of the original scope of work
- Outcome of Requirements Phase: Agreement on Scope of Work



Phase 2: Cost Estimate







Estimating Cost

- Scope of work and estimate are basis for binding agreement, resulting in obligation of funds by customer
- Estimate may come from customer, lessor, or GSA





Common Estimate Components



- + Construction Management (CM) Costs
 - + 4% Project Management (PM) Fee
 - + Personal Property Costs
- + RWA Overhead Fee (sliding scale)
- = Authorized Amount of RWA





4% Fee: What does it cover?

- The 4% fee covers regional oversight of delivering RWA projects
- Examples include:
 - Budget Analysts' time entering RWAs into GSA
 System
 - GSA Project Managers coordinating efforts with various contractors
 - Contracting Officers' time for awarding and administering contracts related to construction activities



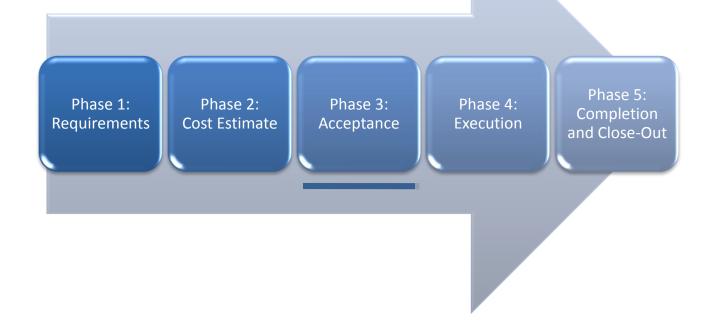


Overhead Fee

- Sliding Scale Overhead (OH) Fee
 - Recoup general and administrative overhead costs associated with non-recurring RWAs
 - Considered overhead recovery for Central Office
 - Calculated based on estimated cost of the RWA plus 4%
 Project Management Fee
 - Uses multiple rates for RWA amount ranges and is capped at \$30,000
- Flat Overhead Fee of \$100
 - Recoups limited administrative costs associated with recurring RWAs
 - Considered overhead recovery for Central Office



Phase 3: Acceptance







Acknowledgement of Receipt

- If the RWA form was not received earlier in the process, then a receipt letter will need to be sent to the customer.
- Acknowledgement by GSA of physical possession of RWA Form 2957
 - Review for completeness
 - Further clarifying discussions may be necessary
 - Confirm that the project manager has been identified





Acceptance Criteria

- Customer agency completes and signs Blocks 1-17 of 2957
 - Description of services
 - Amount of approved funds and accounting information
- RWAs are not automatically accepted; they must meet important criteria, such as:
 - Bona fide need
 - Fully defined scope of work
 - Cost estimate
 - Proper funding
 - Required customer signature



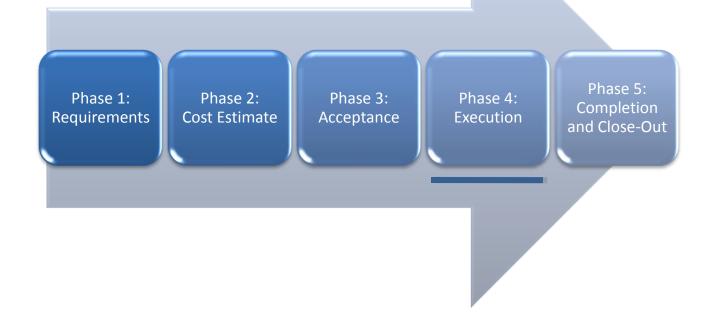


Acceptance

- GSA agrees to provide requested services by signing the RWA Form 2957 and entering it into the RWA Entry and Tracking Application (RETA)
- "Acceptance of RWA" Letter sent to customer
 - Customer establishes obligation
- Outcome of Acceptance Phase: Form 2957 signed by both GSA and Customer Agency



Phase 4: Execution





Monitoring

- Contracts established and work/service commences
 - Amendments to RWA must meet three requirements
 - Bona Fide need exists
 - Funds are legally available for new purpose(s)
 - The Appropriation has not lapsed
 - RWA work must be accomplished in a timely manner
 - If no financial activity after 90 days, GSA may send a follow-up letter to customer agency if necessary





Clarification of Obligation and Liquidation

- Customer agency obligates funds to GSA in its financial system upon receiving Acceptance Letter.
- GSA obligates funding to vendors as contracts are signed. GSA liquidates obligations as vendors deliver goods and/or services.
- GSA bills the customer for services rendered.
 Customer liquidates obligation as payments are made to GSA.



Phase 5: Completion and Close-Out







Completion

- Actual work is substantially complete
 - Beneficial occupancy (space can be utilized by customer)
 - Punch list items may exist
- GSA sends Completion Letter to customer
- Customer should not deobligate funds at this point





Close-Out

- Most projects are closed out within 60 days after substantial completion
- All costs have been billed and all invoices have been paid
- GSA and customer settle final bills





Close-Out (cont.)

- GSA sends Close-Out Letter to customer signifying that all punch list items are complete and all costs have been billed
- Upon receiving Close-Out Letter, customer should deobligate any remaining funds
- Outcome of Completion and Close-Out Phase:
 RWA closed in a timely manner



RWA Customer Letters Recap

Phase 1: Phase 2: Phase 3: Phase 4: Requirements **Cost Estimate** Execution Acceptance Acknowledgement **Acceptance** of RWA Letter of Receipt of **RWA Letter** Letter

Phase 5: Completion and Close-Out

RWA Completion Letter

 Customer takes no financial action

RWA Close-out

Customer deobligates

RWA Follow-up

(if necessary)

Letter

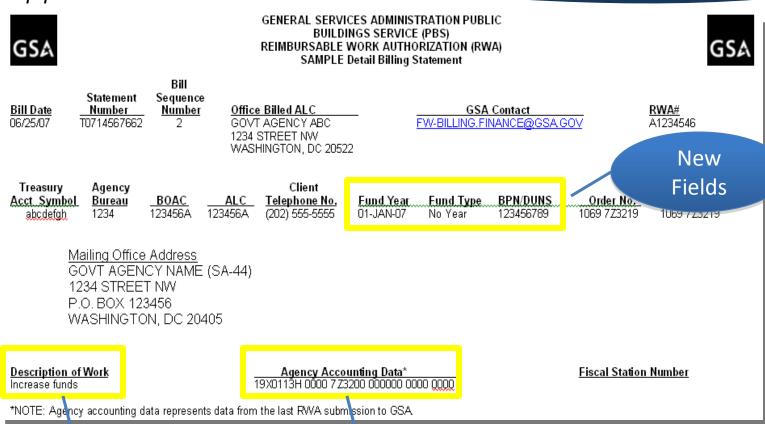


Resources



Review: New Billing Statement

Top portion

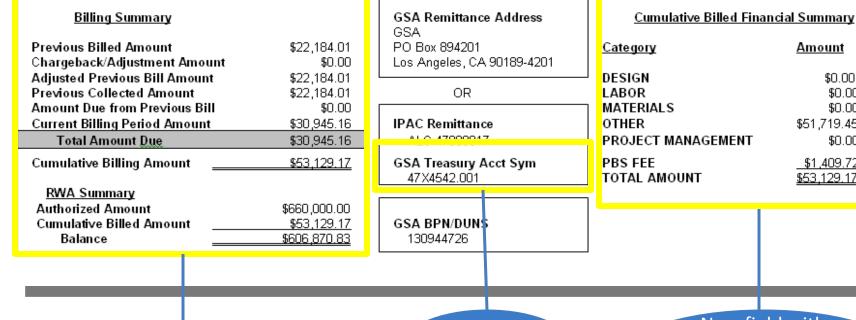


Revised Field Will display data from last RWA submission in GSA



Review: New Billing Statement

Middle portion



New Field

 Snapshot of billing history and current activity

Balance of RWA

New Field

New field with breakdown of expenses incurred by category

Amount

\$0.00

\$0.00

\$0.00

\$0.00

\$51,719,45

\$1,409,72

\$53,129,17



Review: New Billing Statement

Bottom portion

Current Billing Period Financial Activity For GSA Information Only Work Location: DC0046ZZ - 2201 C ST NW WASHINGTON 20520 PDN TITLE # <u>Category</u> Amount Vendor Name Function \$30,254.45 KARN CHARUHAS CHAPMAN & TWOHEY PC PRIMARY CONTRACTS OTHER RW200705230002 PBS FEE \$690.71 GSA-PBS QL200706220004221 A0050050 SUBTOTAL \$30,945,16 \$30,945,16 TOTAL

- Details costs incurred during billing period
- Allows customer to see what they are paying for
 - Broken down by work site
 - Provides reference data for GSA use in addressing customer questions



Web Resources: Internal

- Reimbursable Services homepage can be found at: PBS Insite > Office of Facilities Management and Services Programs > Office of Tenant Services > Reimbursable Services Division
- Access to RWA-related applications can be found in the PBS Portal at: http://pbsportal.pbs.gsa.gov
 - RWA Entry and Tracking Application (RETA): Serves as the national PBS repository for all RWA data, electronic documentation tool, and portal for RWA customer communications
 - Information Logistics Reporting (ILR): Provides RWA detailed and summary reports



Web Resources: Customer Facing

- Reimbursable Services Division: Find a multitude of information regarding reimbursable work authorizations including policies and guidance at http://www.gsa.gov/rwa
- RWA Search: Search for reimbursable work authorizations and view the actual documents at https://www.finance.gsa.gov/PBSRWA/
- Bill View: View statements and invoices generated by GSA billings at http://www.finance.gsa.gov/billview/



Reimbursable Services Regional Core Team Map

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